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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,846	07/31/2003	Marc J. Hadley	06502.0564	1949

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SUN MICROSYSTEMS/FINNEGAN, HENDERSON LLP
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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/08/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/630,846

Applicant(s)

HADLEY, MARC J.

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- a. Claims 7, 24 and 41 recite the limitation " the expected form" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- b. Claims 14, 31 and 48 recite the limitation " the expected form" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- c. Claims 15, 32 and 49 recites the limitation " the expected form" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 10, 16-17, 27, 33-34, 45 and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. patent No. 6, 792,577 to Kimoto.

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a. As per claim 10, 27 and 44, Kimoto teaches method for communicating a data element in a way that does not identify the format of the element, comprising: receiving the data element (See col. 15, lines 38-43); extracting a unique identifier that specifies the format of the data element (See col. 16, lines 10-12, *style Id is fetched from USESTYLE tag in the XML document*); and processing the data using the unique identifier (See col. 16, lines 13-28).

b. As per claims 16, 33 and 50, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein processing the unique identifier includes: creating a second identifier based on an expected format of the data element; and comparing the unique identifier and the second identifier (See col. 16, lines 10-34).

c. As per claims 17, 34 and 51, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to receiving the data element in the ASN.1 PER standard format since this standard was well known in the art at the time of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1-9, 18-26 and 35-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 02/27486 to Barber in view of U.S. Patent No. 6, 792,577 to Kimoto.

a. As per claims 1, 18 and 35, Barber teaches a method for generating unique identifier for software component. Furthermore, Barber teaches a method for communicating a data element in a way that does not identify the format of the element, comprising: creating a unique identifier specifying the format of the data element (See page 12, lines 30-35, *generates a unique identifier that serves as a label associated with a software component*); However, Barber fails to teach inserting the unique identifier as part of the data element; and transmitting the data element and unique identifier.

Kimoto teaches inserting the unique identifier as part of the data element (See col. 4, lines 20-23, *adding a style sheet identifier which is unique to a style sheet which defines the expression form of the distribution data content to the distribution data content*); and transmitting the data element and unique identifier (See col. 4, lines 23-24, *distributing the distribution data content*).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kimoto in the claimed invention of Barber in order to a superior style sheet management technology which is capable of appropriately managing style sheets which define the expression form of digital data in a computer language format (See col. 3, lines 60-67).

b. As per claims 2, 19 and 36, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as

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described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further comprises producing a canonical representation (See page 16, lines 1-14).

c. As per claims 3, 20 and 37, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further comprises hashing the canonical representation to produce the unique identifier (See page 15, lines 16-19).

d. As per claims 4, 21 and 38, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further includes creating the unique identifier with a fixed size (See page 5, lines 31-32).

e. As per claims 5, 22 and 39, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further includes creating the unique identifier with a fixed size of sixteen bytes (See page 5, line 35).

f. As per claims 6, 23 and 40, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further includes creating the unique identifier with an indication of a recursion (See page 9, lines 21-31)

g. As per claims 7, 24 and 41, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Barber teaches wherein creating the unique identifier further

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includes determining whether the expected form includes a structure or a type of data in the data element (See page 12, line 35)

h. As per claims 8, 25 and 42, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Barber fails to teach wherein transmitting the data element includes transmitting the data element through the Internet.

Kimoto teaches transmitting the data element includes transmitting the data element through the Internet (See col. 6, liners 49-51).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kimoto in the claimed invention of Barber in order to a superior style sheet management technology which is capable of appropriately managing style sheets which define the expression form of digital data in a computer language format (See col. 3, lines 60-67).

i. As per claims 9, 26 and 43, Barber in view of Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to transmit the data element in the ASN.1 PER standard format since this standard was well known in the art at the time of the invention.

6. Claims 11-15, 28-32 and 45-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,792,577 to Kimoto in view of WO 02/27486 to Barber

a. As per claims 11, 28 and 45, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above.

However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein receiving the unique identifier further comprises receiving the unique identifier of a fixed size.

Barber teaches wherein the unique identifier is of a fixed size (See page 5, lines 31-32).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Barber in the claimed invention of Kimoto in order to generate a an identifier for a software component that is unique, compact, immutable and secure (See page 8, lines 14-15).

b. As per claims 12, 29 and 46, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above.

However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein receiving the unique identifier further comprises receiving the unique identifier with a fixed size of sixteen bytes.

Barber teaches wherein the unique identifier has a fixed size of sixteen bytes (See 5, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Barber in the claimed invention of Kimoto in order to generate a an identifier for a software component that is unique, compact, immutable and secure (See page 8, lines 14-15).

c. As per claims 13, 30 and 47, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above.

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However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein receiving the unique identifier further comprises receiving the unique identifier indicating a recursion.

Barber teaches the unique identifier indicating a recursion (See page, lines 21-31).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Barber in the claimed invention of Kimoto in order to generate a an identifier for a software component that is unique, compact, immutable and secure (See page 8, lines 14-15).

d. As per claims 14, 31 and 48, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein processing the unique identifier includes determining whether the expected form comprises a structure.

Barber teaches whether the expected form comprises a structure (See page 12, lines 30-35).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Barber in the claimed invention of Kimoto in order to generate a an identifier for a software component that is unique, compact, immutable and secure (See page 8, lines 14-15).

e. As per claims 15, 32 and 49, Kimoto teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kimoto fails to teach wherein processing the unique identifier includes determining whether the expected form comprises a type of data.

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Barber teaches whether the expected form comprises a type of data (See page 12, lines 30-35).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Barber in the claimed invention of Kimoto in order to generate a an identifier for a software component that is unique, compact, immutable and secure (See page 8, lines 14-15).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0210556 to Brooke et al teaches a method for generating XML documents that include data content and style information form a plurality of data sources.

U.S. Patent No. 7,117,429 to Vedullapalli et al teaches methods and systems for managing styles electronic documents.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

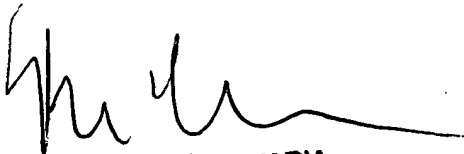
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner



RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER